

Makarow, Irina (OCD)

From: doug caldwell [dougcaldwell@compuserve.com]
Sent: Friday, October 03, 2003 7:42 AM
To: Makarow, Irina (OCD)
Subject: BP Cogen DEIS: New Comment Deadline



BUSINESS.PDF (20
KB)

Control technology of the future

Re: Copy of: Copy of: scr is very dangerous by the way
nitrosamine precursors and hydrogen cyanide in catalytic
reactions, such as SCR
Nitrosamine will give you cancer and hydrogen cyanide will kill you in 10
seconds
doug

Environmental Residuals

The primary environmental effect of the project will be a
slight reduction of NO_x emissions and a slight increase
in emissions of ammonia m-w I sulfur trioxide (SO₃)₂ and
ammonium bisulfate (NH₄HSO₄). A literature review
revealed concerns about the potential for the production of trace
quantities of nitrosamine precursors and
hydrogen cyanide in catalytic reactions, such as SCR. However, an
analysis conducted for this report indicates
that for SCR applications on coal-fired power plants the potential
for generating measurable quantities of these
substances is extremely remote. The likelihood of these
occurrences is discussed in Section 4.1. This is the text
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76720-1088 DCN 89-218-073-06
(512)454-4797

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION VOLUME
SOUTHERN COMPANY SERVICES
SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
PROJECT AT
PLANT CRIST
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
Prepared for:
Southern Company Services
800 Shades Creek Parkway
Birmingham, Alabama 35209
Prepared by:
Radian Corporation
8501 MO-Pat Boulevard
Post Office Box 201088
Austin, Texas 78720-1088
31 August 1989

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OCT 03 2003

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The Business Journal of Milwaukee - July 7, 2003
<http://milwaukee.bizjournals.com/milwaukee/stories/2003/07/07/story1.html>



EXCLUSIVE REPORTS

Pollution control of the Future

Pete Millard

A promising air-pollution control technology from Canada could be incorporated by Wisconsin Energy Corp. into its Power the Future expansion program.

Adding more effective pollution-control technology to Wisconsin Energy's three proposed Power the Future coal plants could sway the statewide debate on whether coal is an acceptable power-plant fuel.

Executives at Wisconsin Energy, the Milwaukee-based parent company of We Energies, have reviewed the air-pollution control system. It promises to improve air quality from fossil fuel power plants by capturing 99 percent of the nitrogen and sulfur oxides and heavy metals, including mercury.

Current air-pollution technologies used in utility power plants capture between 40 percent and 60 percent of the pollutants.

Isca Management Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, is marketing its control technology to more than a dozen energy utilities in the United States and hopes to have a large-scale demonstration project underway before the end of 2003.

Wisconsin Energy executives believe the technology may work in the future, but aren't convinced the process is ready to be applied in a large-scale plant.

"It is a technology we're interested in but can't commit to until it's been commercially tested," said Kris McKinney, manager of environmental policy at We Energies.

So far, the technology has been successfully tested in the chemical engineering department laboratory at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Basic research for the Isca technology was completed at the university with funding from the National Research Council of Canada.

"If there is a technology out there that can capture virtually 100 percent of the mercury, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, it behooves We Energies to include it as part of its Power the Future project," said Marc Looze, a spokesman for Clean Wisconsin.

Clean Wisconsin is one of 30 organizations in a coalition called Reset Wisconsin that opposes the construction of new coal plants. Power the Future is We Energies' \$7 billion building project that includes adding three 600-megawatt coal plants in southeastern Wisconsin.

Mercury mitigation

A recent decision by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board to further restrict mercury emissions may force state utilities to look more closely at Isca.

"We've got the answer to the mercury problem in your waters," said Doug Caldwell, president of Isca.

By January 2010, mercury emissions under the new DNR rule would be reduced by 40 percent and by 80 percent by January 2015. The action aims to limit mercury emissions into the atmosphere.

Less mercury entering the air means less of the pollutant will be deposited into Wisconsin's waters where it builds up in fish and wildlife. Atmospheric mercury deposits have contaminated all of the state's water bodies and have resulted in a statewide fish consumption advisory in effect since 2001 for people who eat sport fish.

Caldwell said Wisconsin Energy is reluctant to buy into his company's technology because the company is testing its own in-house technology to improve the removal rates of mercury from power plant emissions.

McKinney disagrees with Caldwell's assessment of why Wisconsin Energy has not offered to invest in Isca. McKinney said Wisconsin Energy does not have the resources like some larger utilities to spend on speculative technologies. Wisconsin Energy is working through Electric Power Research Institute, Palo Alto, Calif., to conduct its pollution-control tests.

The Wisconsin Energy \$6.8 million mercury project, done in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory and EPRI, has been tested at the company's Pleasant Prairie Power Plant near Kenosha.

The Isca pollution-control technology injects chlorine gas into a power plant's flue-gas stream to oxidize harmful components, which are then easier to remove through conventional processes.

EPA review

The Isca process effectively removes sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and mercury, according to an analysis by EPRI. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the Isca technology and considers it one of several multi-pollutant control technologies under development that could gain widespread application.

One of the possible drawbacks of the Isca technology is storing large volumes of chlorine gas at power plant sites, said an EPA engineer. Possible leaks could pose a hazard to power plant employees and the public.

Isca estimates the total capital required to install this system is about \$160 per kilowatt hour. A 600-megawatt plant could be retrofitted with the Isca technology for about \$30 million, which is about one-third to one-half the cost of conventional pollution control devices, said Caldwell. A spokesman for the Electric Power Research Institute claims the installation cost might be optimistic given the number of process steps.

More than half a dozen utilities have offered financial support for a demonstration and full-scale designs have been completed by Research-Cottrell and Du Pont.

Isca is seeking an architectural and engineering firm, as well as a chemical firm, to fund and complete a 10-megawatt commercial demonstration.

"The problem we've encountered is there are not a lot of engineering design firms willing to take on projects and offer a warranty to utilities for the add-on equipment," said Caldwell.

Isca claims the technology could be ready within a year for full-scale application. All the equipment required for installation of the process is already available on an industrial scale, said Caldwell.

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BP Cherry Point Cogen
DEIS Comment - 7

10F2
10.03

allen fiksdaal
En fac site Engen
PO Box 43172
Olympia wa 98504 3172
Dear Sir ..

I would hope that
when the equipment for
CO-Gen is purchased
It will be the latest-
design to reduce noxious
fumes. (carbon monoxide)

Considering BP OILS
maximum need for 300MW
the REQUEST for 120MW
is extra pollution (OVER-
KILL)

Being that the trans-
mission line will
eventually link up
with Canada, Vancouver
Island. The Real reason
for this Bcondoggle
(over)

1

2

3

2 of 2

we should be given
the best Easpt.
© BPS site.

3
cont.

CITIZEN USA
H. J. SCHNEIDER
7520 LEESIDE
Blaine WA 98230
360371-0568

ls. *w/ SUMAS II and
Now BP Cherry
pt. we have
become over Burd-
ened w/ fees
One project would
have been too
much..

4

we can anticipate
more links on this
transmission line
from Canada to
Anacortes.. DO your
job..

5



Washington State
Department of Transportation
Douglas B. MacDonald
Secretary of Transportation

September 25, 2003

Northwest Region / Mount Baker Area
Skagit, Island, San Juan & Whatcom Counties
1043 Goldenrod Road, Suite 101
Burlington, WA 98233-3415
360-757-5999
TTY: 1-800-833-6388
www.wsdot.wa.gov

Mr. Allen J. Fiksdal, Manager
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
P.O. Box 43172
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

SUBJECT: SR-548 MP 5.93 Vic. CS 3750 JA 4746
BP Cherry Point Cogeneration Project
Draft Environmental Impact Statement Review

Dear Mr. Fiksdal:

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project dated September 5, 2003.

We concur with the findings of section 3.15, Traffic and Transportation, as presented. Of particular importance to WSDOT is the need for installation of a traffic signal with railroad pre-emption at the intersection of Grandview Road/Portal Way, and left turn channelization at the intersection of SR 548 and Blaine Road.

In the past, WSDOT has found that interconnection of Railroad crossings with traffic signals can be a lengthy process to plan and implement with BNSF. In an effort to facilitate BP's construction of the signal at the intersection of SR 548 and Portal way in a timely manner, WSDOT has taken the liberty of entering into discussions with BNSF. During these discussions, it has been determined that the cost to BP for interconnection of the proposed signal to the Railroad crossing by BNSF will be \$60,233.00. In an act of good faith, WSDOT has advanced this cost to BNSF in expectation of eventual reimbursement by BP as discussed in WSDOT's meeting with BP personnel on June 12, 2003.

If you have any further questions, please contact Mr. Roland Storme of our Development Services section at (360) 757-5961.

Sincerely,

Todd L. Harrison, P.E.
Assistant Regional Administrator
Northwest Region/Mount Baker Area

RS:rs

cc: Mike Torpey, BP
Todd Carlson, WSDOT

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OCT 08 2003

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PO Box 40442
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(360) 786-7682
brandland_ska@leg.wa.gov

Washington State Senate

Senator Dale Brandland
42nd Legislative District

District Address:
P.O. Box 974
Bellingham, WA 98227
(360) 966-4803

October 7, 2003

EFSEC
925 Plum Street SE Building 4
PO Box 43172
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

Dear members of EFSEC Council:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my support for the proposed cogeneration power plant project at BP's Cherry Point refinery. The Cherry Point facility has had a long tradition of proven environmental sensitivity and operational excellence. For over 30 years, they have been providers of family-wage employment and have contributed their time and money to support this community.

The proposed cogeneration plant project has many desirable features. Cogeneration is in itself an inherently superior way of producing electricity; it allows the refinery to remove older equipment and thereby reduce overall criteria pollutants from the entire complex. This also means that the project will produce less CO2 emissions and be more efficient than stand-alone facilities. Water issues are of particular concern to me; they have chosen to employ a water re-use strategy with ALCOA and the Whatcom PUD that will reduce the amount of water taken from the Nooksack River.

Lastly, this project will provide much-needed jobs in Whatcom County. Over 370 construction jobs will be created, and 30 full-time positions will be needed for the ongoing operations of the plant. The plant will provide \$10 million / year in state and local taxes as well. Our state needs this type of project to be able to provide services to our citizens.

For all of these reasons, I add my support to this important project.

Sincerely,

Senator Dale E. Brandland, 42nd District

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STATE REPRESENTATIVE
42nd DISTRICT
KELLI LINVILLE

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BP Cherry Point Cogen
DEIS Comment - 10

October 1, 2003

EFSEC
925 Plum Street SE, Building 4
PO Box 43172
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

Dear Members of the EFSEC Council,

Please allow me this opportunity to express my support for the proposed cogeneration power plant project at BP's Cherry Point refinery. The Cherry Point facility has had a long tradition of proven environmental sensitivity and operational excellence. For over 30 years, they have been providers of family wage employment and have contributed their time and money to support this community.

1

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2

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For all of these reasons, I am glad to add my support to this important project. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kelli Linville

REP. KELLI LINVILLE
Representative Kelli Linville
State Representative, 42nd District

klrb

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